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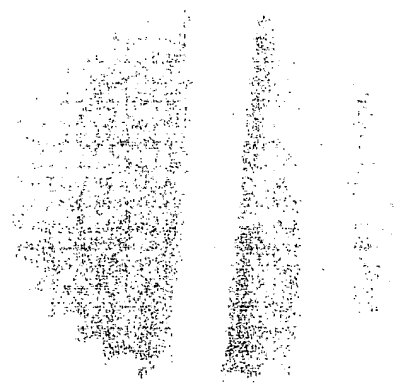
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*Andrew Gersey*

Dated

15th February 1999



28 JAN 1998

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29 JAN 98 E334051-6 002823  
P01/7700 25.00 - 9801797.3

**Request for grant of a patent\***  
(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

9801797.3 28 JAN 1998

The Patent Office

Cardiff Road  
Newport  
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28 JAN 1998

1. Your reference DCH/LP5610951

2. Patent application number  
(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)  
ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL SERVICES LIMITED  
15 HILL STREET  
LONDON W1X 7FB

Patents ADP number (*if you know it*)

4367710002

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation GB

4. Title of the invention SMOKING ARTICLES

5. Name of your agent (*if you have one*) MEWBURN ELLIS

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (*including the postcode*)  
YORK HOUSE  
23 KINGSWAY  
LONDON  
WC2B 6HP

Patents ADP number (*if you know it*) 109006

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and ( <i>if you know it</i> ) the or each application number	Country	Priority application number ( <i>if you know it</i> )	Date of filing ( <i>day / month / year</i> )
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7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application	Number of earlier application	Date of filing ( <i>day / month / year</i> )
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8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (*Answer 'Yes' if:*  
a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or  
b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or  
c) any named applicant is a corporate body.  
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Description 10

Claim(s) 0

Abstract 0

Drawing(s) 0

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state

Priority documents 0

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Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77) 2

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77) 0

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77) 0

Any other documents (Please specify) 0

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date

28 January 1998

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom DAVID C. HARRISON 0171 240 4405

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SMOKING ARTICLES

This invention relates to smoking articles such as cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos, and is concerned with the reduction of sidestream smoke from smoking articles. Sidestream smoke is that which is produced when the article is alight but not being drawn on by the smoker. Mainstream smoke is that which is generated when the smoking article is drawn on by the smoker; the chemistries of mainstream and sidestream smokes are different.

Sidestream smoke is perceived to be annoying to non-smokers, especially when a cigarette is left lying as for example in an ashtray, and any reduction in it is desirable. The modification of mainstream smoke affects the perception of the article by the smoker.

The present invention uses activated carbon to modify the smoke of a smoking article. Of course, activated carbon has been used in smoking articles, and for various purposes, virtually ever since its excellent adsorbent properties became known.

For example, the effects of various carbon contents of filters have been investigated by Williams et al in a report presented to the 5th General Assembly of CORESTA, Vienna, October 1964 and reprinted in Beitrge zur Tabakforschung, Vol. 3 part 3, pages 233-

242. This showed varying adsorbence of different constituents of mainstream smoke by filter shreds of different make-up. However we are concerned with placing of carbon in the tobacco rod; that is, where it is subjected to conditions very different from those in a filter.

GB-A-1512352 shows the use of activated porous particles of carbon adhered to tobacco in the tobacco rod to affect mainstream smoke. GB-A-1348580 shows a sheet of reconstituted tobacco material containing activated carbon used as a main material for making cigarettes which gave a reduction in particulates and nicotine in mainstream smoke.

As far as we are aware at present the only disclosure of the use of carbon in a tobacco rod in a situation where reduction of sidestream smoke was aimed for is in US-A-5092353 (EP-A-378774). However the aim in that disclosure was to reduce sidestream smoke by the use of wrapping paper of very low permeability (< 10 CORESTA units). To compensate for the tendency this will cause for the cigarette to be self-extinguishing, pyrolyzed alpha-cellulose was present in the tobacco rod.

This pyrolyzed material was not subjected to any activating treatment. No mention is made of any chemical effect it might have on the smoke, and it

probably has little or none because in the specific example the pyrolyzed material was cotton linters, which would give a comparatively low surface-area carbon.

5           The present invention, therefore, is contrasted with all of this prior art by providing in a tobacco rod an activated carbon for having an effect on the chemistry of smoke while not being limited to the use of low permeability papers, and specifically not to  
10 papers of < 10 CORESTA.

          Furthermore, the present invention provides the addition of activated carbon in specific particulate form in reconstituted tobacco sheet to the tobacco rod of the smoking article in such a way that greater  
15 mildness of the smoking article is perceived by the smoker in the mainstream smoke, and at the same time there is a reduction in sidestream smoke over a wide range of porosities of the wrapper of the article and in particular with porosities high enough that special  
20 precautions do not have to be taken to prevent self-extinction of the article.

          Furthermore, the activated carbon particle should preferably be of vegetable origin since they will then contain minute traces of metals, which assist  
25 in the firm adsorption of (particularly) aldehydes from the smoke and indeed may chelate with such compounds.

These are compounds the removal of which is particularly critical for improving mildness of perception of the article when smoked.

At the same time, however, the activated carbon  
5 does not diminish and may even increase certain beneficial volatile components of the smoke.

It is important to realise that as the "coal" of the smoking article progresses along the article, smoke components adsorbed by the particles are  
10 displaced from those particles minimally if at all. They are destroyed to gaseous oxides together with the material of the carbon particle itself by the extremely high temperatures (reaching up to about 800°C) generated in the coal.

15 The reconstituted tobacco sheet containing the activated carbon particles may be made by conventional techniques for making such sheets, which in their turn resemble conventional paper-making techniques, the sheet then being shredded for incorporation with  
20 shredded tobacco which will be the material of the tobacco rod.

An important application of the present invention however will be in "roll your own" tobacco blends, i.e. those which are sold loose and which are  
25 wrapped in cigarette papers by the smoker.

The invention therefore includes within its



scope a blend of shredded tobacco and of reconstituted tobacco sheet with the latter containing activated carbon.

The handling of the sheet, whether in shredding  
5 or in later manipulation either in a machine or by the smoker, may cause loss of carbon particles and, as described in our co-pending application No ..... filed the 28th day of January 1998, the reconstituted tobacco sheet may be coated or sized in order to assist  
10 retention of the particles in it, and in particular the particles may themselves be micro-encapsulated before incorporation. This latter has the advantage of increasing the size of the particles and therefore their retention mechanically and the uniformity of size  
15 but, perhaps surprisingly, does not affect their activity.

Example 1

Cigarettes were made from a mixture of US flue-cured and Burley tobaccos, cut rolled stem and expanded  
20 tobaccos, processed and cut to 32 cuts per inch ("cpi"). Incorporated in the shredded tobacco were 20% of a reconstituted tobacco sheet equally cut and containing 30% of activated carbon particles from coconut, of mean particle size 37  $\mu\text{m}$  and ranging in  
25 particle size from 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 150  $\mu\text{m}$ . Control cigarettes were made identically but with the omission

of the activated carbon particles.

The cigarettes were 84 mm long, 7.9 mm diameter, unfiltered. The wrapping was an 80 CORESTA flax-based paper, with 2% potassium citrate burn enhancer.

The cigarettes were subjected to smoking on a standard smoking machine and the mainstream smoke was analysed for vapour phase and semi-volatiles content with the results shown in Tables 1 and 2.

As seen in Table 1, there was a striking diminution, selective in character, of certain aldehydes and ketones and in particular of acrolein and butyraldehydes, the removal of which is important for mildness of taste. On the other hand, there was an actual increase as compared to the standard in certain ingredients, and in particular limonene, which are regarded as beneficial to the taste.

A similar reduction though less selective is seen in the semi-volatiles as shown in Table 2.

#### Example 2

Cigarettes and controls were prepared using the same tobacco blend and reconstituted tobacco sheet as in Example 1, but using respectively papers of 25, 50, 80 and 180 CORESTA units porosity. Sidestream smoke from the inventive cigarettes and from the controls had significant reductions both in semi-volatiles and in

nicotine content, as seen in Table 3. Increased carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide production is assumed to be due to the presence of the particulate carbon in the tobacco sheet.

**TABLE 1****VAPOUR PHASE ANALYSIS, RESULTS SUMMARY**

(Non-ISO 4387 conditions)

Component	Relative Peak Area				Test as % of Control
	Control		Test		
	Mean	RSD	Mean	RSD	
Isoprene	30.8	3	30.6	4	100
Limonene	2.3	33	2.6	17	114
Benzene	16.9	5	16.5	3	97
Toluene	26.7	9	27.3	4	102
Ethylbenzene	4.1	18	4.5	8	108
m-+p-Xylene	6.0	19	6.7	8	112
o-Xylene	1.4	21	1.6	9	112
Styrene	1.5	28	1.7	14	112
Acetaldehyde	9.4	4	9.3	3	98
Propionaldehyde	2.6	7	2.5	7	97
Acrolein	3.5	4	3.2	5	92
n-Butyraldehyde	0.48	5	0.44	4	91
iso-Butyraldehyde	1.3	4	1.2	4	91
Crotonaldehyde	2.6	9	2.5	6	98
2-Furaldehyde	1.5	37	1.8	20	114
Acetone	110.2	4	99.0	4	90
Methylethylketone	29.5	5	26.8	4	91
3-Methyl-2-butanone	1.6	7	1.5	5	95
Diacetyl	55.1	5	50.2	3	91
2-Pentanone	0.27	6	0.25	4	94
2,3-Pentanedione	3.3	9	3.2	5	95
Cyclopentanone	2.2	18	2.2	18	101
Furan	5.7	3	5.4	4	95
2-Methylfuran	3.9	4	3.9	3	99
2,5-Dimethylfuran	6.3	6	6.4	3	101
Acetonitrile	12.9	6	12.6	5	98
Propionitrile	2.5	7	2.5	4	98
n-Butyronitrile	2.5	8	2.5	12	102
iso-Butyronitrile	1.1	7	1.1	5	96
Methacrylonitrile	0.79	4	0.80	5	102
Pyridine	1.3	43	1.5	20	115
1-Methylpyrrole	1.4	12	1.5	6	107
Methyldisulphide	0.62	8	0.56	8	91
Thiophene	0.19	6	0.19	4	98
Replicates	12		11		

Highlighted values are statistically significantly different at a 95% confidence limit  
(Student-t Test, two-tail)

**TABLE 2****SEMIVOLATILES ANALYSIS, RESULTS SUMMARY**

Component	µg/CIGARETTE				Test as % of Control
	Control		Test		
	Mean	RSD	Mean	RSD	
Limonene	21.9	13	20.8	10	95
Naphthalene	2.0	3	1.9	5	95
1-Methylnaphthalene	1.1	3	1.1	5	99
2-Methylnaphthalene	1.6	6	1.6	4	99
Neophytadiene	127.2	7	108.8	3	85
Myosmine	9.3	4	10.1	3	109
Pyrrole	11.3	6	9.6	6	85
2-Acetylpyrrole	3.9	5	3.6	4	92
Indole	9.8	3	9.0	4	91
2-Furaldehyde	51.1	5	41.8	5	82
2-Acetylfuran	8.6	9	7.2	4	83
2-Furanmethanol	43.4	7	37.2	7	86
5-Methyl-2-furfural	25.9	9	22.6	6	87
5-Hydroxymethyl-2-furfural	118.7	3	105.4	4	89
α-Angelicalactone	23.0	7	19.4	13	84
Phenol	79.5	4	71.9	4	90
o-Cresol	17.3	4	14.9	3	86
p-Cresol	27.5	4	24.6	4	89
m-Cresol	12.0	3	10.5	4	88
2,3,6-Trimethylphenol	0.6	15	0.5	6	84
Pyridine	13.0	14	13.2	7	102
Triacetin	n/d		n/d		
TEGDA	n/d		n/d		
Propan-1,2-diol	126.6	69	85.3	43	67
Puffs/cig:	9.0	2	8.9	1	98
TPM (mg/cig):	17.9	3	15.5	3	87
Replicates	12		12		

n/d - not detected

Detection limits: Triacetin and TEGDA 1 $\mu\text{g/cigarette}$ 

Highlighted values are statistically significantly different at a 95% confidence limit  
(Student-t Test, two-tail)

TABLE 3

Sidestream measurements

	SAMPLE	NFDPM (mg/cig)	% REDUCTION	NICOTINE (mg/cig)	% REDUCTION	CO (mg/cig)	CO <sub>2</sub> (mg/cig)
25 CORESTA	CONTROL TEST	30.1	-	7.00	-	76.3	634
		25.5	15.3	5.74	18.0	80.5	626
50 CORESTA	CONTROL TEST	32.5	-	6.55	-	70.6	612
		28.4	12.6	6.07	7.3	76.1	682
80 CORESTA	CONTROL TEST	29.1	-	7.09	-	81.9	629
		27.5	5.5	6.21	12.4	74.1	672
180 CORESTA	CONTROL TEST	33.9	-	7.03	-	77.6	630
		27.5	18.9	6.07	13.7	73.6	653



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Newburn Ellis

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